

Use in Brain Degenerative Diseases

The present invention relates to a new use for a sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) receptor agonist, particularly in the treatment of progressive dementia or brain degenerative diseases.

S1P receptor agonists are compounds which signal as agonists at one or more sphingosine-1 phosphate receptors, e.g. S1P₁ to S1P₈. Agonist binding to a S1P receptor may e.g. result in dissociation of intracellular heterotrimeric G-proteins into G α -GTP and G $\beta\gamma$ -GTP, and/or increased phosphorylation of the agonist-occupied receptor and activation of downstream signaling pathways/kinases, or to internalization/desensitization of the receptors as a result of super-agonism and consequently an antagonism of receptor signaling by the natural ligand S1P.

The binding affinity of S1P receptor agonists to individual human S1P receptors may be determined in following assay:

S1P receptor agonist activities of compounds are tested on the human S1P receptors S1P₁, S1P₃, S1P₂, S1P₄ and S1P₅. Functional receptor activation is assessed by quantifying compound induced GTP [γ -³⁵S] binding to membrane protein prepared from transfected CHO or RH7777 cells stably expressing the appropriate human S1P receptor. The assay technology used is SPA (scintillation proximity based assay). Briefly, DMSO dissolved compounds are serially diluted and added to SPA- bead (Amersham-Pharmacia) immobilised S1P receptor expressing membrane protein (10-20 μ g/well) in the presence of 50 mM Hepes, 100 mM NaCl, 10 mM MgCl₂, 10 μ M GDP, 0.1% fat free BSA and 0.2 nM GTP [γ -³⁵S] (1200 Ci/mmol). After incubation in 96 well microtiterplates at RT for 120 min, unbound GTP [γ -³⁵S] is separated by a centrifugation step. Luminescence of SPA beads triggered by membrane bound GTP [γ -³⁵S] is quantified with a TOPcount plate reader (Packard). EC₅₀s are calculated using standard curve fitting software. In this assay, the S1P receptor agonists preferably have a binding affinity to S1P receptor <50 nM.

Internalization and desensitization of S1P receptors is determined using e.g. Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells transfected with a myc-tagged human S1P receptor. Internalization of the receptor as a results of stimulation by agonists is determined by FACS analysis using fluorescently labeled anti-myc antibodies.

Preferred S1P receptor agonists are e.g. compounds which in addition to their S1P binding properties also have accelerating lymphocyte homing properties, e.g. compounds which elicit a lymphopenia resulting from a re-distribution, preferably reversible, of lymphocytes

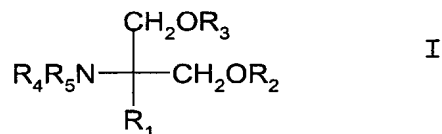
from circulation to secondary lymphatic tissue, without evoking a generalized immunosuppression. Naïve cells are sequestered; CD4 and CD8 T-cells and B-cells from the blood are stimulated to migrate into lymph nodes (LN) and Peyer's patches (PP).

The lymphocyte homing property may be measured in following Blood Lymphocyte Depletion assay:

A S1P receptor agonist or the vehicle is administered orally by gavage to rats. Tail blood for hematological monitoring is obtained on day -1 to give the baseline individual values, and at 2, 6, 24, 48 and 72 hours after application. In this assay, the S1P receptor agonist depletes peripheral blood lymphocytes, e.g. by 50%, when administered at a dose of e.g. < 20 mg/kg. Preferred S1P receptor agonists are further compounds which in addition to their S1P binding properties internalize/desensitize S1P receptors, thereby antagonizing inflammatory processes driven by lysophospholipids, including i.e. sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P), sphingophosphorylcholine (SPC), lysophosphatidic acid (LPA), and others, on vasculature cells, e.g. endothelial cells. The internalization/desensitization capacity of compounds will be determined using CHO cells transfected with a human myc-tagged S1P receptor.

Examples of appropriate S1P receptor agonists are, for example:

- Compounds as disclosed in EP627406A1, e.g. a compound of formula I



wherein R₁ is a straight- or branched (C₁₂₋₂₂)carbon chain

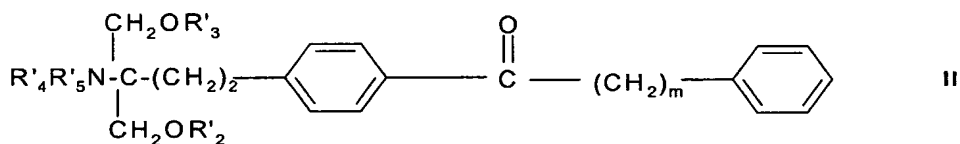
- which may have in the chain a bond or a hetero atom selected from a double bond, a triple bond, O, S, NR₆, wherein R₆ is H, alkyl, aralkyl, acyl or alkoxycarbonyl, and carbonyl, and/or

- which may have as a substituent alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aralkyloxy, acyl, alkylamino, alkylthio, acylamino, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylamino, acyloxy, alkylcarbamoyl, nitro, halogen, amino, hydroxyimino, hydroxy or carboxy; or

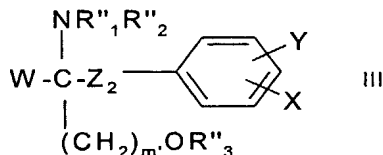
R₁ is

- a phenylalkyl wherein alkyl is a straight- or branched (C₆₋₂₀)carbon chain; or
- a phenylalkyl wherein alkyl is a straight- or branched (C₁₋₃₀)carbon chain wherein said phenylalkyl is substituted by
- a straight- or branched (C₆₋₂₀)carbon chain optionally substituted by halogen,

- a straight- or branched (C₆₋₂₀)alkoxy chain optionally substituted by halogen,
 - a straight- or branched (C₆₋₂₀)alkenyloxy,
 - phenylalkoxy, halophenylalkoxy, phenylalkoxyalkyl, phenoxyalkoxy or phenoxyalkyl,
 - cycloalkylalkyl substituted by C₆₋₂₀alkyl,
 - heteroarylalkyl substituted by C₆₋₂₀alkyl,
 - heterocyclic C₆₋₂₀alkyl or
 - heterocyclic alkyl substituted by C₂₋₂₀alkyl,
- and wherein
the alkyl moiety may have
- in the carbon chain, a bond or a heteroatom selected from a double bond, a triple bond, O, S, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, or NR₆, wherein R₆ is as defined above, and
 - as a substituent alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aralkyloxy, acyl, alkylamino, alkylthio, acylamino, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylamino, acyloxy, alkylcarbamoyl, nitro, halogen, amino, hydroxy or carboxy, and
- each of R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅, independently, is H, C₁₋₄ alkyl or acyl
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;
- Compounds as disclosed in EP 1002792A1, e.g. a compound of formula II



- wherein m is 1 to 9 and each of R'₂, R'₃, R'₄ and R'₅, independently, is H, alkyl or acyl,
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;
- Compounds as disclosed in EP0778263 A1, e.g. a compound of formula III



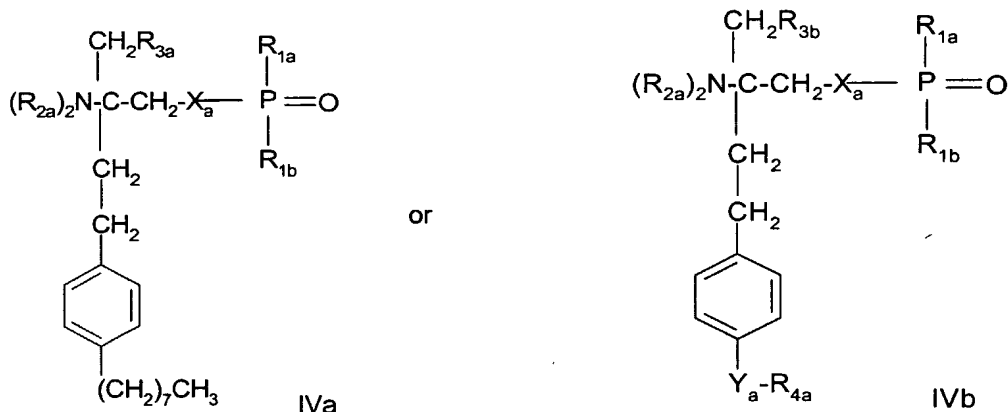
- wherein W is H; C₁₋₆alkyl, C₂₋₆alkenyl or C₂₋₆alkynyl; unsubstituted or by OH substituted phenyl; R''₄O(CH₂)_n; or C₁₋₆alkyl substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C₃₋₈cycloalkyl, phenyl and phenyl substituted by OH;

X is H or unsubstituted or substituted straight chain alkyl having a number p of carbon atoms or unsubstituted or substituted straight chain alkoxy having a number (p-1) of carbon atoms, e.g. substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl, OH, C₁₋₆alkoxy, acyloxy, amino, C₁₋₆alkylamino, acylamino, oxo, haloC₁₋₆alkyl, halogen, unsubstituted phenyl and phenyl substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆alkyl, OH, C₁₋₆alkoxy, acyl, acyloxy, amino, C₁₋₆alkylamino, acylamino, haloC₁₋₆alkyl and halogen; Y is H, C₁₋₆alkyl, OH, C₁₋₆alkoxy, acyl, acyloxy, amino, C₁₋₆alkylamino, acylamino, haloC₁₋₆alkyl or halogen, Z₂ is a single bond or a straight chain alkylene having a number of carbon atoms of q,

each of p and q, independently, is an integer of 1 to 20, with the proviso of $6 \leq p+q \leq 23$, m' is 1, 2 or 3, n is 2 or 3,

each of R''₁, R''₂, R''₃ and R''₄, independently, is H, C₁₋₄alkyl or acyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

- Compounds as disclosed in WO02/18395, e.g. a compound of formula IVa or IVb



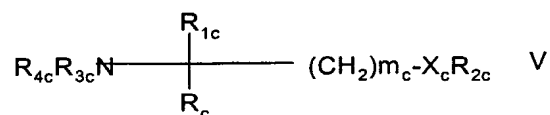
wherein X_a is O, S, NR_{1s} or a group -(CH₂)_{na}-, which group is unsubstituted or substituted by 1 to 4 halogen; n_a is 1 or 2, R_{1s} is H or (C₁₋₄)alkyl, which alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen; R_{1a} is H, OH, (C₁₋₄)alkyl or O(C₁₋₄)alkyl wherein alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted by 1 to 3 halogen; R_{1b} is H, OH or (C₁₋₄)alkyl, wherein alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen; each R_{2a} is independently selected from H or (C₁₋₄)alkyl, which alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen; R_{3a} is H, OH, halogen or O(C₁₋₄)alkyl wherein alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen; and R_{3b} is H, OH, halogen, (C₁₋₄)alkyl wherein alkyl is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxy, or O(C₁₋₄)alkyl wherein alkyl is unsubstituted

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or substituted by halogen; Y_a is $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$, $-\text{C}(=\text{NOH})-$, O or S, and R_{4a} is (C_{4-14}) alkyl or (C_{4-14}) alkenyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof;

- Compounds as disclosed in WO 02/076995, e.g. a compound of formula V



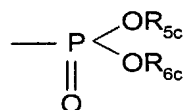
wherein

m_c is 1, 2 or 3;

X_c is O or a direct bond;

R_{1c} is H; C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted by OH, acyl, halogen, C_{3-10} cycloalkyl, phenyl or hydroxy-phenylene; C_{2-6} alkenyl; C_{2-6} alkynyl; or phenyl optionally substituted by OH;

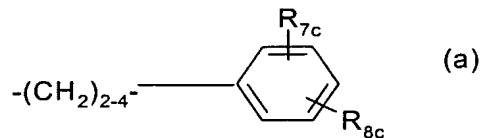
R_{2c} is



wherein R_{5c} is H or C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 halogen atoms, and R_{6c} is H or C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted by halogen;

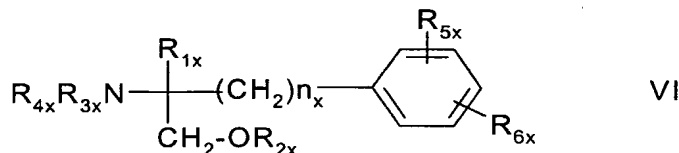
each of R_{3c} and R_{4c} , independently, is H, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted by halogen, or acyl, and

R_c is C_{13-20} alkyl which may optionally have in the chain an oxygen atom and which may optionally be substituted by nitro, halogen, amino, hydroxy or carboxy; or a residue of formula (a)



wherein R_{7c} is H, C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy, and R_{8c} is substituted C_{1-20} alkanoyl, phenyl C_{1-14} alkyl wherein the C_{1-14} alkyl is optionally substituted by halogen or OH, cycloalkyl C_{1-14} alkoxy or phenyl C_{1-14} alkoxy wherein the cycloalkyl or phenyl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl and/or C_{1-4} alkoxy, phenyl C_{1-14} alkoxy- C_{1-14} alkyl, phenoxy C_{1-14} alkoxy or phenoxy C_{1-14} alkyl,

R_c being also a residue of formula (a) wherein R_{8c} is C_{1-14} alkoxy when R_{1c} is C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl or C_{2-6} alkynyl,
or a compound of formula VI



wherein

n_x is 2, 3 or 4

R_{1x} is H; C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted by OH, acyl, halogen, cycloalkyl, phenyl or hydroxy-phenylene; C_{2-6} alkenyl; C_{2-6} alkynyl; or phenyl optionally substituted by OH;

R_{2x} is H, C_{1-4} alkyl or acyl

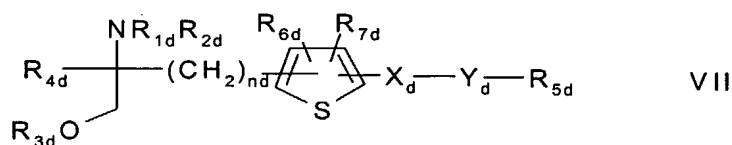
each of R_{3x} and R_{4x} , independently is H, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted by halogen or acyl,

R_{5x} is H, C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy, and

R_{6x} is C_{1-20} alkanoyl substituted by cycloalkyl; cycloalkyl- C_{1-14} alkoxy wherein the cycloalkyl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl and/or C_{1-4} alkoxy; phenyl- C_{1-14} alkoxy wherein the phenyl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl and/or C_{1-4} alkoxy, R_{6x} being also C_{4-14} alkoxy when R_{1x} is C_{2-4} alkyl substituted by OH, or pentyloxy or hexyloxy when R_{1x} is C_{1-4} alkyl,

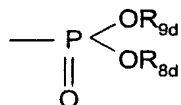
provided that R_{6x} is other than phenyl-butylenoxy when either R_{5x} is H or R_{1x} is methyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

- Compounds as disclosed in WO02/06268A1, e.g. a compound of formula VII



wherein each of R_{1d} and R_{2d} , independently, is H or an amino-protecting group;

R_{3d} is hydrogen, a hydroxy-protecting group or a residue of formula



R_{4d} is lower alkyl;

n_d is an integer of 1 to 6;

X_d is ethylene, vinylene, ethynylene, a group having a formula $-D-CH_2-$ (wherein D is carbonyl, $-CH(OH)-$, O, S or N), aryl or aryl substituted by up to three substituents selected from group a as defined hereinafter;

Y_d is single bond, C_{1-10} alkylene, C_{1-10} alkylene which is substituted by up to three substituents selected from groups a and b, C_{1-10} alkylene having O or S in the middle or end of the carbon chain, or C_{1-10} alkylene having O or S in the middle or end of the carbon chain which is substituted by up to three substituents selected from groups a and b;

R_{5d} is hydrogen, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle, cycloalkyl substituted by up to three substituents selected from groups a and b, aryl substituted by up to three substituents selected from groups a and b, or heterocycle substituted by up to three substituents selected from groups a and b;

each of R_{6d} and R_{7d} , independently, is H or a substituent selected from group a;

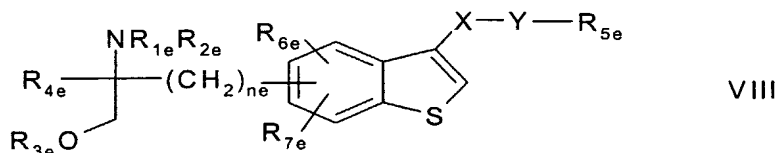
each of R_{8d} and R_{9d} , independently, is H or C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted by halogen;

<group a> is halogen, lower alkyl, halogeno lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower alkylthio, carboxyl, lower alkoxy carbonyl, hydroxy, lower aliphatic acyl, amino, mono-lower alkylamino, di-lower alkylamino, lower aliphatic acylamino, cyano or nitro; and

<group b> is cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycle, each being optionally substituted by up to three substituents selected from group a;

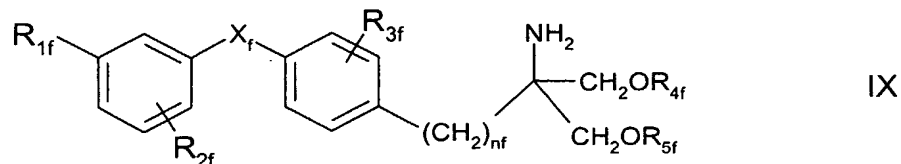
with the proviso that when R_{5d} is hydrogen, Y_d is either a single bond or linear C_{1-10} alkylene, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt or ester thereof;

-Compounds as disclosed in JP-14316985 (JP2002316985), e.g. a compound of formula VIII:

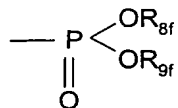


wherein $R_{1e}, R_{2e}, R_{3e}, R_{4e}, R_{5e}, R_{6e}, R_{7e}, n_e, X_e$ and Y_e are as disclosed in JP-14316985; or a pharmacologically acceptable salt or ester thereof;

-Compounds as disclosed in WO 03/29184 and WO 03/29205, e.g. compounds of formula IX

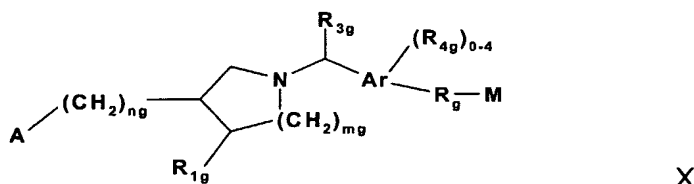


wherein X_f is O or S, and R_{1f} , R_{2f} , R_{3f} and n_f are as disclosed in WO 03/29184 and 03/29205, each of R_{4f} and R_{5f} , independently is H or a residue of formula



wherein each of R_{8f} and R_{9f} , independently, is H or C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted by halogen; e.g. 2-amino-2-[4-(3-benzyloxyphenoxy)-2-chlorophenyl]propyl-1,3-propane-diol or 2-amino-2-[4-(benzyloxyphenylthio)-2-chlorophenyl]propyl-1,3-propane-diol, or a pharmacological salt thereof;

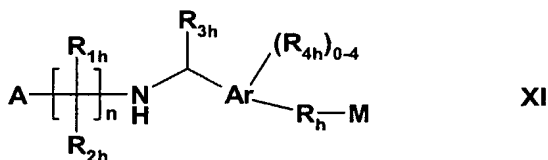
-Compounds as disclosed in WO03/062252A1, e.g. a compound of formula X



wherein

Ar is phenyl or naphthyl; each of m_g and n_g independently is 0 or 1; A is selected from COOH , PO_3H_2 , PO_2H , SO_3H , $\text{PO}(\text{C}_{1-3}\text{alkyl})\text{OH}$ and 1H-tetrazol-5-yl; each of R_{1g} and R_{2g} independently is H, halogen, OH, COOH or C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted by halogen; R_{3g} is H or C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted by halogen or OH; each R_{4g} independently is halogen, or optionally halogen substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-3} alkoxy; and each of R_g and M has one of the significances as indicated for B and C, respectively, in WO03/062252A1;

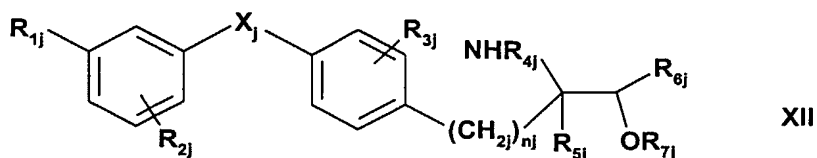
-Compounds as disclosed in WO 03/062248A2, e.g. a compound of formula XI



wherein Ar is phenyl or naphthyl; n is 2,3 or 4; A is COOH , 1H-tetrazol-5-yl, PO_3H_2 , PO_2H_2 , SO_3H or $\text{PO}(\text{R}_{5h})\text{OH}$ wherein R_{5h} is selected from C_{1-4} alkyl, hydroxy C_{1-4} alkyl, phenyl, $-\text{CO}-\text{C}_{1-3}$ alkoxy and $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})$ -phenyl wherein said phenyl or phenyl moiety is optionally substituted; each of R_{1h} and R_{2h} independently is H, halogen, OH, COOH , or optionally halogeno substituted C_{1-6} alkyl or phenyl; R_{3h} is H or C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted by halogen and/or OH; each R_{4h} independently is halogeno, OH, COOH , C_{1-4} alkyl, $\text{S}(\text{O})_{0,1 \text{ or } 2} \text{C}_{1-3}$ alkyl, C_{1-}

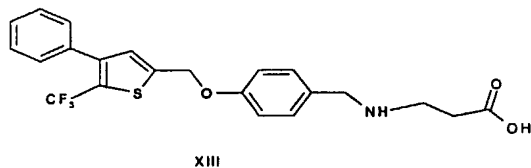
alkoxy, C₃₋₆cycloalkoxy, aryl or aralkoxy, wherein the alkyl portions may optionally be substituted by 1-3 halogens; and each of R₉ and M has one of the significances as indicated for B and C, respectively, in WO03/062248A2;

- Compounds as disclosed in WO 04/026817, e.g. a compound of formula XII

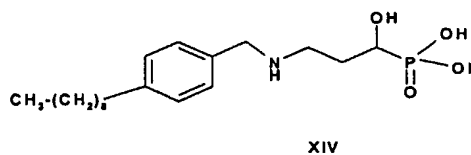


wherein R_{1j} is halogen, trihalomethyl, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkoxy, C₁₋₄alkylthio, aralkyl, or optionally substituted phenoxy or aralkyloxy, R_{2j} is H, halogen, trihalomethyl, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkoxy, aralkyl or aralkyloxy, R_{3j} is H, halogen, trifluoromethyl, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkoxy, C₁₋₄alkylthio or benzyloxy, R_{4j} is H, C₁₋₄alkyl, phenyl, benzyl optionally substituted, lower aliphatic acyl having 1 to 5 C or benzoyl optionally substituted, R_{5j} is H, monohalomethyl, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkoxy, C₁₋₄alkylthio, hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl, phenyl, aralkyl, C₂₋₄alkenyl or C₂₋₄alkynyl, each of R_{6j} and R_{7j}, independently is H or C₁₋₄alkyl, X_j is O, S, SO or SO₂ and n_j is 1,2,3 or 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

According to a further embodiment of the invention, a S1P receptor agonist for use in a combination of the invention may also be a selective S1P1 receptor, e.g. a compound which possesses a selectivity for the S1P1 receptor over the S1P3 receptor of at least 20 fold, e.g. 100, 500, 1000 or 2000 fold, as measured by the ratio of EC₅₀ for the S1P1 receptor to the EC₅₀ for the S1P3 receptor as evaluated in a ³⁵S-GTPγS binding assay, said compound having an EC₅₀ for binding to the S1P1 receptor of 100 nM or less as evaluated by the ³⁵S-GTPγS binding assay. Representative S1P1 receptor agonists are e.g. the compounds listed in WO 03/061567, the contents of which being incorporated herein by reference, for instance a compound of formula



or



When the compounds of formulae I to XIV have one or more asymmetric centers in the molecule, the present invention is to be understood as embracing the various optical isomers, as well as racemates, diastereoisomers and mixtures thereof are embraced.

Compounds of formula III or IVb, when the carbon atom bearing the amino group is asymmetric, have preferably the R-configuration at this carbon atom.

The compounds of formulae I to XIV may exist in free or salt form. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the formulae I to XIII include salts with inorganic acids, such as hydrochloride, hydrobromide and sulfate, salts with organic acids, such as acetate, fumarate, maleate, benzoate, citrate, malate, methanesulfonate and benzenesulfonate salts, or, when appropriate, salts with metals such as sodium, potassium, calcium and aluminium, salts with amines, such as triethylamine and salts with dibasic amino acids, such as lysine. The compounds and salts of the combination of the present invention encompass hydrate and solvate forms.

In each case where citations of patent applications are given, the subject matter relating to the compounds is hereby incorporated into the present application by reference.

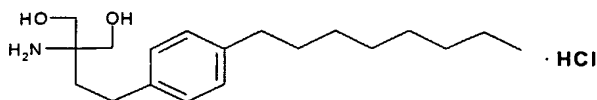
Acyl may be a residue $R_y\text{-CO-}$ wherein R_y is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl- C_{1-4} alkyl. Unless otherwise stated, alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl or alkynyl may be straight or branched.

When in the compounds of formula I the carbon chain as R_1 is substituted, it is preferably substituted by halogen, nitro, amino, hydroxy or carboxy. When the carbon chain is interrupted by an optionally substituted phenylene, the carbon chain is preferably unsubstituted. When the phenylene moiety is substituted, it is preferably substituted by halogen, nitro, amino, methoxy, hydroxy or carboxy.

Preferred compounds of formula I are those wherein R_1 is C_{13-20} alkyl, optionally substituted by nitro, halogen, amino, hydroxy or carboxy, and, more preferably those wherein R_1 is phenylalkyl substituted by C_{6-14} alkyl chain optionally substituted by halogen and the alkyl moiety is a C_{1-6} alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy. More preferably, R_1 is phenyl- C_{1-6} alkyl substituted on the phenyl by a straight or branched, preferably straight, C_{6-14} alkyl chain. The C_{6-14} alkyl chain may be in ortho, meta or para, preferably in para.

Preferably each of R_2 to R_5 is H.

A preferred compound of formula I is 2-amino-2-tetradecyl-1,3-propanediol. A particularly preferred S1P receptor agonist of formula I is FTY720, i.e. 2-amino-2-[2-(4-octylphenyl)ethyl]propane-1,3-diol in free form or in a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form (referred to hereinafter as Compound A), e.g. the hydrochloride, as shown:



A preferred compound of formula II is the one wherein each of R'_2 to R'_5 is H and m is 4, i.e. 2-amino-2-[2-[4-(1-oxo-5-phenylpentyl)phenyl]ethyl]propane-1,3-diol, in free form or in pharmaceutically acceptable salt form (referred to hereinafter as Compound B), e.g. the hydrochloride.

A preferred compound of formula III is the one wherein W is CH_3 , each of R''_1 to R''_3 is H, Z_2 is ethylene, X is heptyloxy and Y is H, i.e. 2-amino-4-(4-heptyloxyphenyl)-2-methyl-butanol, in free form or in pharmaceutically acceptable salt form (referred to hereinafter as Compound C), e.g. the hydrochloride. The R -enantiomer is particularly preferred.

A preferred compound of formula IVa is the FTY720-phosphate (R_{2a} is H, R_{3a} is OH, X_a is O, R_{1a} and R_{1b} are OH). A preferred compound of formula IVb is the Compound C-phosphate (R_{2a} is H, R_{3b} is OH, X_a is O, R_{1a} and R_{1b} are OH, Y_a is O and R_{4a} is heptyl). A preferred compound of formula V is Compound B-phosphate.

A preferred compound of formula V is phosphoric acid mono-[(R)-2-amino-2-methyl-4-(4-pentyloxy-phenyl)-butyl]ester.

A preferred compound of formula VIII is (2*R*)-2-amino-4-[3-(4-cyclohexyloxybutyl)-benzo[*b*]thien-6-yl]-2-methylbutan-1-ol.

Preferred compounds of formula XII are those wherein R_{1j} is CF_3 or benzyloxy and R_{6j} is H

Compounds of formulae I to XIV have, on the basis of observed activity, e.g. as described in EP-A1-627,406, been found to be useful e.g. as immunosuppressants, e.g. in the treatment of acute allograft rejection or autoimmune disorders.

Brain degenerative diseases are becoming more common in developed nations as the population includes more and more older persons. There is no known cause for the diseases. It is not known why some people present as early as 30 or 40 years of age with dementia while others do not present until their late 70's or 80's. Alzheimer disease is a progressive degenerative disease of the brain characterized by the insidious onset of dementia. Impairment of memory, judgment, attention span, and problem solving skills are followed by global loss of cognitive abilities. There remains a medical need for agents which are effective in the treatment of such diseases and disorders, e.g. in reducing or preventing

disease progression and/or alleviating the symptoms and/or improving quality of life. It has now been found that S1P receptor agonists have interesting properties which make them useful for treating progressive dementia and brain degeneration.

In accordance with the particular findings of the present invention, there is provided:

1.1 A method for treating progressive dementia or brain degeneration in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) receptor agonist, e.g. a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

1.2 A method for treating β -amyloid-related inflammatory diseases or disorders in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) receptor agonist, e.g. a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Examples of such diseases and disorders are e.g. Alzheimer disease, amyloidosis, Lewy Body diseases, Multi-Infarct dementia, Pick's disease or cerebral atherosclerosis.

1.3 A method for reducing or inhibiting loss of cognitive abilities in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) receptor agonist, e.g. a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) receptor agonist, e.g. a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for use in any method as defined under 1.1 to 1.3 above.

3. A pharmaceutical composition for use in any method as defined under 1.1 to 1.3 above comprising a sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) receptor agonist, e.g. a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable diluents or carriers therefor.

Preferably the progressive dementia or brain degeneration is other than senile dementia.

Utility of the sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) receptor agonists, e.g. a compound of formula I, in treating diseases as hereinabove specified, may be demonstrated in animal test methods as well as in clinic, for example in accordance with the methods hereinafter described.

A.1 Peripheral blood mononuclear cells are prepared from peripheral venous blood of healthy volunteers (anticoagulated with EDTA). After Lymphoprep^R density gradient centrifugation, peripheral blood mononuclear cells are collected and washed three times with normal saline. Positive selection of monocytes is performed by adding MACS colloidal superparamagnetic microbeads conjugated with monoclonal anti-human CD14 antibodies to cooled, freshly prepared peripheral blood mononuclear cell preparations in MACS buffer (PBS with 5 mM EDTA and 0.5% bovine serum albumin) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Cells and microbeads are incubated for 15 min at 4-6°C. In the meantime the separation column is positioned in the MACS magnetic field and washed with MACS buffer at room temperature. The cells are washed with MACS buffer, resuspended, and loaded onto the top of the separation column. The eluent containing CD14⁻ cells is withdrawn and after removal of the column from the magnet, trapped monocytes (CD14⁺) are eluted with the sixfold amount of cold MACS buffer, centrifuged, and resuspended in medium containing 0.5% BSA. By immunocytochemistry, preparations yield a purity of approximately 98%.

Chemotaxis assay

Leukocyte migration is measured using a modified 48-blindwell microchemotaxis chamber equipped with 5µm pore-sized nitrocellulose filters for monocyte chemotaxis. In some experiments cells are incubated for 20 min with GFX [500nM], staurosporine [10ng/mL], tyrphostin-23 [10 ng/mL], wortmannin [10 nM], cholera toxin [1 nM], DMS [20 pg/mL to 20 µg/mL] or pertussis toxin [1 nM]. For determination of Aβ's potency to affect monocyte chemotaxis toward fMLP, cells with Aβ [1 aM to 1 µM] are incubated for 20 min. After washing twice, 50 µl of cell suspension [1x10⁶ cells/mL] is put into the upper compartment of the chemotaxis chamber and cells are allowed to migrate for 90 min toward fMLP. After these migration periods the filters are dehydrated, fixed and stained with haematoxylin-eosin. Migration depth is quantified by microscopy, the distance from the surface of the filter to the leading front of three cells being measured. Data are expressed as "chemotaxis index", which is the ratio between the distance of directed and undirected migration.

Semiquantitative RT-PCR

Total RNA is isolated from 8x10⁶ cells by phenol-chloroform-isoamylalcohol extraction (RNACleanTM; Hybaid-AGS, Ulm, Germany). Reverse transcriptase reaction is performed on 1 µg of RNA using random hexamers reverse transcriptase (Gibco BRL, Life Technologies, Vienna, Austria). 10 µL of the reverse transcriptase reaction mixture is then subjected to 35 cycles of PCR in a 50 µL reaction mixture containing 1 pmol of sense and anti-sense primer pairs in a Perkin-Elmer thermocycler: 95°C - 30 sec (denaturation), 53°C -

60 sec (annealing), 72°C - 30 sec (extension). Hot Start Taq polymerase is from Qiagen Inc. (Valencia, CA, USA). Primers (MWG Biotech, Ebersdorf, Germany) are designed to amplify about 400 bp coding sequences of the receptors. Primers are designed as follows:

Sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor (S1PR) 1 sense: CTG TGA ACA ATG CAC TGG, anti-sense: CCT ACG TAC TCA ACA TAG CC. S1PR 3 sense: ATC TGC AGC TTC ATC GTC, anti-sense: AGA TTG AGG CAG TTC. S1PR 2 sense: ACC ACG CAC AGC ACA TAA TG, anti-sense: AAA CAG CAA GTT CCA CTC GG. S1PR 4 sense: TGA ACA TCA CGC TGA GTG, anti-sense: ATC ATC AGC ACC GTC TTC. S1PR 5 sense: GAA ATG CAG CCA AAG GTG, anti-sense: TT ATC ACC CAC AAG GTC CTT C. The PCR products are subjected to agarose gel analysis.

RESULTS

A β - and A β precursor protein-induced chemotaxis.

To confirm that A β induces monocyte chemotaxis and to investigate whether A β precursor protein (A β -PP) is able to act comparably, monocytes are allowed to migrate toward different concentrations of A β [10 nmol/L to 1 μ mol/L] or A β -PP [10 nmol/L to 1 μ mol/L] for 90 min. Directed migration of monocytes is measured using a modified 48-blindwell microchemotaxis chamber equipped with 5 μ m pore-sized nitrocellulose filters for monocyte chemotaxis. Migration depth is quantified by microscopy, measuring the distance from the surface of the filter to the leading front of three cells. Data are expressed as "chemotaxis index", which is the ratio between the distance of directed and undirected migration. Mean distance of undirected migration was 57 ± 4.5 μ m. Results confirm that A β induces chemotaxis in human monocytes with a maximum response at 1 pmol/L. A β -PP induces chemotaxis in a concentration-dependent manner, with the maximal response also at 1 pM.

Inhibition of A β and A β -precursor protein-induced monocyte migration by neuropeptides.

To delineate whether monocyte attracting neuropeptides influence A β - and A β -PP-induced monocyte locomotion, cells are exposed to neuropeptides, e.g. bombesin, CGRP, SP, SN or VIP and chemotaxis toward A β and A β -PP is tested as described above. All neuropeptides inhibit chemotaxis concentration-dependently.

Signaling enzyme inhibitors affect A β -induced migration

Monocytes are incubated with several enzyme blockers. The protein kinase C inhibitor GFX, the tyrosine kinase inhibitor tyrphostin-23, and the phospholipase-3 inhibitor WTN are used first for blocking signaling enzymes; involvement of G proteins is then tested with PTX which is known to induce Gi proteins, and CTX which induces Gs proteins. After washing,

chemotaxis experiments toward A β (1 pmol/l) and A β -PP (1 pmol/l) are performed. Data are expressed as chemotaxis index, which is the ratio between directed and random migration. Mean distance of random migration is $54 \pm 3.2 \mu\text{m}$.

Table 1

| Treatment | Chemotaxis Index | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | A β Mean (+/- SEM) | A β -PP Mean (+/- SEM) |
| Medium | 1.786 (0.078) | 1.639 (0.076) |
| GFX (500 nmol/l) | 1.143 (0.08) | 1.098 (0.10) |
| IBMX (10 ng/ml) | 1.234 (0.06) | 1.208 (0.09) |
| Tyrphostin-23 (10 ng/ml) | 1.435 (0.04) | 1.398 (0.07) |
| WTN (10 nmol/l) | 1.023 (0.05) | 1.115 (0.08) |
| CTX (1 nmol/l) | 1.768 (0.10) | 1.790 (0.13) |
| PTX (1 nmol/l) | 1.098 (0.08) | 1.123 (0.06) |

N,N-dimethylsphingosine inhibits A β - and A β -PP-induced monocyte migration

Human monocytes are pre-treated with the selective sphingosine kinase inhibitor, DMS, at different concentrations (e.g. 100 fmol/l to 100 nmol/l). fMLP is used as a control attractant. Treatment with DMS inhibits A β - and A β -PP-induced chemotaxis, whereas fMLP-induced chemotaxis is not affected.

S1P receptor agonist deactivates migration of human monocytes toward A β and chemokines

Monocytes are incubated with DMS, Compound A or medium for 20 min. After washing, chemotaxis experiments toward A β [1 pmol/L] are performed. Data are expressed as chemotaxis index, which is the ratio between directed and random migration. Mean distance of random migration is $56 \pm 5.6 \mu\text{m}$. DMS and a S1P receptor agonist alone inhibit the migration of the cells, whereas co-treatment with both restores the chemotactic effect of A β and A β -PP. Results with Compound A are as follows:

Table 2

| Treatment | Chemotaxis |
|----------------------|----------------|
| | Mean (+/- SEM) |
| Medium | 1.825 (0.14) |
| DMS (2 ng/ml) | 1.423 (0.18) |
| Compound A (2 ng/ml) | 1.077 (0.18) |

S1P receptor mRNA expression is regulated by A β

After pretreatment with Compound A at various concentrations [20 pg/mL to 20 μ g/mL] for 20 min, cells are washed and chemotaxis toward A β and A β -PP [1 pM] is tested as described above. Data are expressed as chemotaxis index, which is the ratio between directed and undirected migration of cells. After the incubation period, RT-PCR is performed and equal amounts of cDNA are subjected to agarose gel electrophoresis. Induction of S1PR 2 and S1PR 5 mRNA in A β -treated cells is observed.

B. Clinical Trial

The trial is carried out employing groups comprising 6 to 10 subjects identified as exhibiting mild to moderate Alzheimer dementia in accordance with parameters defined in DSM-III (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 3rd edition) and excluding subjects exhibiting severe cardiovascular disease, hypotension, severe endocrine disease, severe liver disease, renal insufficiency. The trial commences with an EEG and psychometric test at time 0. Subjects then receive placebo, or test medication administered as described below, and the EEG and psychometric tests are repeated 60, 120 and 180 minutes subsequent to administration. Psychometric tests employed include:

- (i) The Selective Reminding Test / Buschke: "Selective Reminding for Analysis of Memory and Learning", J. Verbal Learning and Verbal Behaviour 12, 543-550 (1973);
- (ii) Measurement of Constructional Ability (Muratomo et al.: "Effect of Physostigmin on Constructional and Memory Tasks in Alzheimer's disease", Arch. Neurol. 36, 501-503 (1973); and
- (iii) Memory of Geometric Figures (Benton revised visual retention test).

During the course of the trial, subjects receive either a placebo or a S1P receptor agonist, e.g. Compound A, at dosages of from ca. 0.25 to ca. 10 mg/p.o. administered once or in divided dosages 2 or 3x.

The following additional parameters are monitored:

Haematology: R.B.C., HB, HCT, W.B.C , differential counts, sedimentation rate, blood glucose.

Urine: Albumin, glucose.

Serum: Alkaline phosphatase, ALT, AST, S-GT, S-bilirubin, S-T4, S-T3, S-TSH, creatinin.

Subjects receiving a S1P receptor agonist, e.g. Compound A, in the above indicated dosages exhibit improved condition as evidenced by EEG results and the results of psychometric tests as compared with subjects receiving placebo.

Daily dosages required in practicing the method of the present invention when S1P receptor agonist is used will vary depending upon, for example, the compound used, the host, the mode of administration and the severity of the condition to be treated. A preferred daily dosage range is about from 0.1 to 100 mg as a single dose or in divided doses. Suitable daily dosages for patients are on the order of from e.g. 0.1 to 50 mg p.o. The S1P receptor agonist may be administered by any conventional route, in particular enterally, e.g. orally, e.g. in the form of tablets, capsules, drink solutions, nasally, pulmonary (by inhalation) or parenterally, e.g. in the form of injectable solutions or suspensions. Suitable unit dosage forms for oral administration comprise from ca. 0.1 to 30 mg, usually 0.25 to 30 mg S1P receptor agonist, e.g. Compound A, together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable diluents or carriers therefor.

The S1P receptor agonist may be administered by any conventional route, in particular enterally, e.g. orally, for example in the form of solutions for drinking, tablets or capsules or parenterally, for example in the form of injectable solutions or suspensions, or topically. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising a S1P receptor agonist, e.g. a compound of formula I may be manufactured in conventional manner, e.g. as described in EP-A1-627,406 or in EP-A1-1,002,792.

The S1P receptor agonists may be administered as the sole ingredient or together with other drugs useful in the alleviation or treatment of brain degenerative diseases or progressive dementia, e.g. an AMPA receptor agonist, a nootropic agent, a painkiller or an anti-inflammatory agent.

The term "AMPA receptor antagonist" as used herein includes, but is not limited to an quinoxaline-dione aminoalkylphosphonate, e.g. as disclosed in WO 98/17672, or to further compounds such as EGIS 8332 (7-acetyl-5-(4-aminophenyl)-8,9-dihydro-8-methyl-7H-1,3-dioxolo[4,5-h][2,3]benzodiazepine-8-carbonitrile), GYKI 47261 4-(7-chloro-2-methyl-4H-3,10,10a-triaza-benzo[f]azulen-9-yl)-phenylamine), irampanel (BIIR 561; N,N-dimethyl-2-[2-(3-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)phenoxy]ethanamine), KRP 199 (7-[4-[[[(4-carboxyphenyl)-amino]carbonyl]oxy]methyl]-1H-imidazol-1-yl]-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2-quinoxalinecarboxylic acid), NS 1209 (2-[[[5-[4-[(dimethylamino)-sulfonyl]phenyl]-1,2,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-8-methyl-2-oxo-3H-pyrrolo[3,2-h]isoquinolin-3-ylidene]amino]oxy]-4-hydroxybutanoic acid monosodium salt, e.g. prepared as described in WO 98/14447), topiramate (TOPAMAX, 2,3:4,5-bis-O-(1-methylethylidene)-beta-D-fructopyranose sulfamate, preparation, e.g. as

described in US 535475) and talampanel (LY-300164, (R)-7-acetyl-5-(4-aminophenyl)-8,9-dihydro-8-methyl-7H-1,3-dioxolo[4,5-h][2,3]benzo-diazepine, preparation, e.g. as described in EP 492485), YM90K (6-imidazol-1-yl-7-nitro-1,4-dihydro-quinoxaline-2,3-dione), S-34730 (7-chloro-6-sulfamoyl-2-(1H)-quinolinone-3-phosphonic acid), Zonampanel (YM-872; (7-imidazol-1-yl-6-nitro-2,3-dioxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-quinoxalin-1-yl)-acetic acid), GYKI-52466 (4-(8-methyl-9H-1,3-dioxo-6,7-diaza-cyclohepta[f]inden-5-yl)-phenylamine), ZK-200775 (MPQX, (7-morpholin-4-yl-2,3-dioxo-6-trifluoromethyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-quinoxalin-1-ylmethyl)-phosphonic acid), CP-465022 (3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-2-[2-(6-diethylaminomethyl-pyridin-2-yl)-vinyl]-6-fluoro-3H-quinazolin-4-one), SYM-2189 (4-(4-amino-phenyl)-6-methoxy-1-methyl-1H-phthalazine-2-carboxylic acid propylamide), SYM-2206 (8-(4-amino-phenyl)-5-methyl-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]phthalazine-6-carboxylic acid propylamide, RPR-117824 ((4-oxo-2-phosphono-5,10-dihydro-4H-imidazo[1,2-a]indeno[1,2-e]pyrazin-9-yl)-acetic acid), LY-293558 (6-[2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-ethyl]-decahydro-isoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid).

The term "nootropics" as used herein includes, but is not limited to nootropic plant extracts, calcium antagonists, cholinesterase inhibitors, dihydroergotoxin, nicergoline, piracetame, purine derivatives, pyritinol, vincamine and vinpocetine. The term "nootropical plant extracts" as used herein includes, but is not limited to extracts from Ginkgo leaves. The term "calcium antagonists" as used herein includes, but is not limited to cinnarizine and nimodipine. The term "cholinesterase inhibitors" as used herein includes, but is not limited to donepezil hydrochloride, rivastigmine and galantamine hydrobromide. The term "purine derivatives" as used herein includes, but is not limited, to pentifyllin. A painkiller as used herein includes, but is not limited, to ibuprofen. A suitable anti-inflammatory agent is e.g. a NSAIDs, e.g. naproxen.

Extracts from Ginkgo leaves can be administered, e.g., in the form as marketed, e.g. under the trademark Ginkodilat™ according to the information provided by the package insert. Cinnarizine can be administered, e.g., in the form as marketed, e.g. under the trademark Cinnarizin forte-ratiopharm™. Nimodipine can be administered, e.g., in the form as marketed, e.g. under the trademark Nimotop™. Donepezil hydrochloride can be administered, e.g., in the form as marketed, e.g. under the trademark Aricept™. Rivastigmine can be prepared as disclosed in US 5,602,176. It can be administered, e.g., in the form as marketed, e.g. under the trademark Exelon™. Galantamine hydrobromide can be administered, e.g., in the form as marketed, e.g. under the trademark Reminyl™. Dihydroergotoxin can be administered, e.g., in the form as marketed, e.g. under the

trademark Hydergin™. Nicergoline can be administered, e.g., in the form as marketed, e.g. under the trademark Sermion™. Piracetam can be administered, e.g., in the form as marketed, e.g. under the trademark Cerebroforte™. Pentifyllin can be administered, e.g., in the form as marketed, e.g. under the trademark Cosaldon™. Pyritinol can be administered, e.g., in the form as marketed, e.g. under the trademark Encephabol™. Vinpocetin can be administered, e.g., in the form as marketed, e.g. under the trademark Cavinton™.

The structure of the active ingredients identified by code nos., generic or trade names mentioned herein may be taken from the actual edition of the standard compendium "The Merck Index" or from databases, e.g. Patents International (e.g. IMS World Publications). The corresponding content thereof is hereby incorporated by reference. Any person skilled in the art is fully enabled to identify the active ingredients and, based on these references, likewise enabled to manufacture.

Where the S1P receptor agonists are administered in conjunction with other drugs, dosages of the co-administered compound will of course vary depending on the type of co-drug employed, on the specific drug employed, on the condition to be treated, and so forth. The terms "co-administration" or "combined administration" or the like as utilized herein are meant to encompass administration of the selected therapeutic agents to a single patient, and are intended to include treatment regimens in which the agents are not necessarily administered by the same route of administration or at the same time.

In accordance with the foregoing the present invention provides in a yet further aspect:

5. A pharmaceutical combination comprising a) a first agent which is a S1P receptor agonist, e.g. a compound of formula I, e.g. Compound A, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and b) a co-agent, e.g. a second drug agent as defined above.
6. A method as defined above comprising co-administration, e.g. concomitantly or in sequence, of a therapeutically effective amount of a S1P receptor agonist, e.g. a compound of formula I, e.g. Compound A, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a second drug substance, e.g. as indicated above.

S1P receptor agonists are well tolerated at dosages required for use in accordance with the present invention. For example, Compound A has an acute LD₅₀ > 10 mg/kg p.o. in rats and monkeys.